

WEST

Freeform Search

Database:

US Patents Full-Text Database
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
JPO Abstracts Database
EPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term:

L23 and gene therapy

Display: **Documents in Display Format:** **Starting with Number** **Generate:** ☐ Hit List ☒ Hit Count ☐ Side by Side ☐ Image[Search](#)[Clear](#)[Help](#)[Logout](#)[Interrupt](#)[Main Menu](#)[Show S Numbers](#)[Edit S Numbers](#)[Preferences](#)[Cases](#)

Search History

DATE: Friday, April 25, 2003 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

<u>Set Name</u> side by side	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u> result set
<i>DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L24</u>	L23 and gene therapy	158	<u>L24</u>
<u>L23</u>	L22 with l18	1054	<u>L23</u>
<u>L22</u>	antimicrobial	51289	<u>L22</u>
<u>L21</u>	L20 same l5	58	<u>L21</u>
<u>L20</u>	L19 with l1	231	<u>L20</u>
<u>L19</u>	L18 with l4	1457	<u>L19</u>
<u>L18</u>	dna or plasmid or polynucleotide or nucleic	191220	<u>L18</u>
<u>L17</u>	L16 and l2	24	<u>L17</u>
<u>L16</u>	l15 same l1	64	<u>L16</u>
<u>L15</u>	l5 with l4	446	<u>L15</u>
<u>L14</u>	L11 with l4	5	<u>L14</u>
<u>L13</u>	L12 and l2	20	<u>L13</u>
<u>L12</u>	l1 with l5 with l4	47	<u>L12</u>
<u>L11</u>	l3 with l5	5	<u>L11</u>
<u>L10</u>	L9	5	<u>L10</u>
<u>L9</u>	l3 with l4	5	<u>L9</u>
<u>L8</u>	l6 and l3	6	<u>L8</u>
<u>L7</u>	L6 same l3	5	<u>L7</u>
<u>L6</u>	L5 with l4	446	<u>L6</u>
<u>L5</u>	ligand	93692	<u>L5</u>
<u>L4</u>	polylysine	6740	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 with l1	210	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	catheter	71799	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	liposome or lipid	50509	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

WEST

Generate Collection

Print

L21: Entry 35 of 58

File: USPT

Sep 14, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5952232 A

TITLE: Expandible microparticle intracellular delivery system

Brief Summary Text (8):

In order to avoid the disadvantages associated with viral vectors and conventional transfection methods, a number of alternative means and compositions for introducing nucleic acid into a cell have been devised. Such alternatives include lyophilized formulations of polynucleotide-lipid complexes (see, for example, International Patent Application Nos. PCT96US7867 and PCT 96US7866); polynucleotides linked to a dendrimer polycation (to improve transfection efficiency; U.S. Pat. No. 5,661,025); polynucleotide compositions comprising a membrane-permeabilizing agent to transport the polynucleotide across the target cell membrane (International Patent Application No. PCT 93US3406); the use of polylysine as a DNA condensing agent (Wadhwa et al., 1995, Bioconjugate Chemistry 6:283-291), optionally linked to a carrier protein such as transferrin; and DNA trapped in liposomes (Ledley et al., 1987, J. Pediatrics 110:1) or in proteoliposomes (Nicolau et al., 1983, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 80:1068). Receptor-mediated gene transfer techniques have been developed which rely on specific receptor/ligand interactions (Wu et al., 1988, J. Biol. Chem. 263:14621-14624; Christiano et al., 1993, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 90:2122-2126; Hockett et al., 1990, Biochem. Pharmacol. 40:253-263; Perales et al., 1994, Eur. J. Biochem. 226:255-266). U.S. Pat. No. 5,589,466 by Felgner provides for the introduction of DNA into interstitial spaces, where it becomes available for cellular uptake. Truong-Le et al., 1998, Human Gene Therapy 9:1709-1717 report controlled gene delivery by DNA-gelatin microspheres having a size range of 200-700 nm, wherein transfection of cells was enhanced by incorporating chloroquine, which interferes with endosome acidification, into the microspheres.